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the author's premise that party organization should be discouraged may be doubted. In popular government it is necessary to have organs for the purpose of expressing the popular will on issues touching the general welfare, and for impressing the will thus expressed on the policy of government. To this end parties have served a useful purpose. In France and Belgium there are no clear-cut divisions in controlling parties. Their political organizations are so many petty factions. These nations have suffered greatly on this account, while the evils attending the political activities have been quite as great as in England, where party lines are most clearly drawn. In the second place, the question might be raised as to whether the plan, in the form proposed, would not be made an implement in the hands of a "ring;" whether in this aspect it would accomplish the desired end. For example, it proposes to have presidential candidates nominated by the state legislatures by resolution, thus hoping to avoid the evils attending political conventions.

F. A. CLEVELAND.

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*Township and Borough.* By FREDERIC WILLIAM MAITLAND. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1898. 8vo. pp. ix+220.

TO THE student of law or political science, a work needs no further commendation than the name of Professor Maitland carries with it. The work in hand is of value to the economist, as it helps to give authentic historic bearing to the economic institutions found in township and borough. Here the economist finds his historic foundation. Under feudal régime the manor was the economic unit. The history of the township and the borough is the political and social product of the economic interests involved in the life of the manor and its associated institutions. Professor Maitland has utilized the incident of the apportionment of the waste lands to bring out the customs of the manor, the relation of lord and tenant, and of township and borough. In this the economic necessities, such as local production, market, the development of the corporation and other forms of broadening industrial co-operation, are given emphasis. A proper understanding of economic principles, of the evolution from an economy of barter and exchange in kind to a "money economy," of the advantages of differentiation of industry and broader co-operation, cannot be had without the broader view given by investigation of this kind.

F. A. C.